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## POWER GENERATION

The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for generating electrical power that is based on the use of coal bed methane gas as a source of energy for driving a gas turbine and a steam turbine for generating the power.

The term "coal bed methane" is understood herein to mean gas that contains at least 75% methane gas on a volume basis obtained from an underground coal source.

According to the present invention there is provided a method of generating power via a gas turbine and a steam turbine which comprises:

- (a) supplying coal bed methane, an oxygen-containing gas, and flue gas produced in the gas turbine, all under pressure, to a combustor of the gas turbine and combusting the coal bed methane and using the heated combustion products and the flue gas to drive the gas turbine;
- (b) supplying a hot flue gas stream produced in the gas turbine to a heat recovery steam generator and using the heat of the flue gas to generate steam by way of heat exchange with water supplied to the steam generator;
- (c) supplying steam from the steam generator to a steam turbine and using the steam to drive the steam turbine; and
- (d) supplying (i) a part of the flue gas stream from the gas turbine that passes through

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the heat recovery steam generator to the combustor of the gas turbine and (ii) another part of the flue gas stream from the gas turbine that passes through the heat recovery steam generator to a suitable underground storage region.

One of the features of the method and the apparatus of the present invention is that it can operate with no CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere.

By way of example, supplying all of the flue gas, which inevitably contains substantial amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, that is not supplied to the combustor of the gas turbine to the suitable underground storage is an effective option for preventing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere that does not have any adverse environmental consequences.

Another feature of the present invention is that the use of part of the flue gas stream from the gas turbine in the combustor of the gas turbine makes it possible to reduce, and preferably replace altogether, the use of air in the combustor of the gas turbine. The total replacement of air with oxygen and flue gas, which is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub> in this mode of operation, overcomes significant issues in relation to the use of air. For example, the use of air means that the flue gas stream from the gas turbine contains a significant amount (typically at least 70 vol.%) nitrogen, an amount (typically 10 vol.%) oxygen, and an amount (typically 5-10 vol.%) CO<sub>2</sub>. The mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and CO<sub>2</sub> presents significant gas separation issues in order to process the flue gas stream properly. The replacement of air with oxygen and flue gas means that the flue gas stream from the heat recovery steam generator is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub> and water and greatly simplifies the processing requirements for the flue gas from the gas

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turbine, with the result that it is a comparatively straightforward exercise to produce a predominately CO<sub>2</sub> flue gas stream and supply the stream to the combustor of the gas turbine.

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Preferably the oxygen-containing gas supplied to the combustor of the gas turbine is oxygen.

10 Preferably the flue gas stream supplied to the combustor of the gas turbine is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub>.

15 Preferably step (d) includes supplying part of the flue gas stream to the combustor of the gas turbine and the remainder of the flue gas stream to the underground storage.

20 Preferably step (d) includes supplying the flue gas stream to the underground storage region as a liquid phase.

Preferably the underground storage region is a coal bed seam.

25 More preferably the underground storage region is the coal bed seam from which coal bed methane to power the gas turbine is extracted. In this context, the existing well structures for extracting coal bed methane can be used to transfer flue gas, in liquid or gas phases, to the underground storage region.

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Preferably step (d) includes supplying the flue gas stream to the underground storage region via existing well structures for extracting coal bed methane from the underground storage region.

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Preferably step (d) includes separating water from the flue gas.

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Step (d) may further include:

- 5           (i)       compressing the flue gas stream to a  
              first pressure (typically 20-30 bar); and
- (ii)       supplying one part of the compressed flue  
                  gas stream to the combustor of the gas  
                  turbine.

10           Step (d) may further include:

- (i)       compressing another part of the  
                  compressed flue gas stream to a second,  
15               higher pressure (typically at least 70  
                  bar, more typically at least 73 bar);
- (ii)       cooling the pressurised flue gas stream  
                  from step (i) and forming a liquid phase;  
20               and
- (iii)      supplying the liquid phase to the  
                  underground storage region.

25           According to the present invention there is also  
provided an apparatus for generating power via a gas  
turbine and a steam turbine which comprises:

- 30           (a)     a gas turbine;
- (b)     a means for supplying coal bed methane, an  
                  oxygen-containing gas, and flue gas  
                  produced in the gas turbine, all under  
                  pressure, to a combustor of the gas turbine  
35               for combusting the coal bed methane and  
                  using the heated combustion products and  
                  the flue gas to drive the gas turbine;

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5 (c) a heat recovery steam generator for generating steam from water supplied to the steam generator by way of heat exchange with a flue gas from the gas turbine;

(d) a steam turbine adapted to be driven by steam generated in the steam generator;

10 (e) a means for supplying (i) one part of a flue gas stream from the gas turbine that passes through the heat recovery steam generator to the combustor of the gas turbine and (ii) another part of the flue  
15 gas stream from the gas turbine that passes through the heat recovery steam generator to a suitable underground storage region.

20 Preferably the means for supplying one part of the flue gas stream to the combustor of the gas turbine and another part of the flue gas stream to the suitable underground storage region includes a means for converting the flue gas from a gas phase into a liquid phase to be  
25 supplied to the suitable underground storage region.

In a situation in which the oxygen-containing gas for the combustor of the gas turbine includes oxygen, preferably the apparatus further includes an oxygen plant for producing oxygen.

30 The present invention is described further with reference to the accompanying drawing which is one, although not the only, embodiment of a power generation method and apparatus of the invention.

35 With reference to the figure, the method includes supplying the following gas streams to a combustor 5 of a

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gas turbine generally identified by the numeral 7:

- 5 (a) coal bed methane from an underground source  
3 via a dedicated coal bed methane  
compressor station (not shown) and a supply  
line 51;
- 10 (b) oxygen, in an amount required for  
stoichiometric combustion, produced in an  
oxygen plant in the form of an air  
separation plant 11, via a line 53;
- 15 (c) flue gas, which is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub>, that  
has been supplied from a flue gas stream  
from the turbine 7, described hereinafter,  
via a line 55.

20 The streams of oxygen and flue gas are pre-mixed  
in a mixer 9 upstream of the combustor 5.

25 The streams of coal bed methane and oxygen/flue  
gas are supplied to the combustor 5 at a preselected  
pressure of between 16 and 28 bar. It is noted that the  
combustor may operate with any suitable pressure.

30 The coal bed methane is combusted in the  
combustor 5 and the products of combustion and the flue  
gas are delivered to an expander 13 of the turbine 7 and  
drive the turbine blades (not shown) located in the  
expander 13.

35 The output of the turbine 7 is connected to and  
drives an electrical generator 15 and a multiple stage  
flue gas compressor train 17.

When the power generation method is operating in  
this mode, air in the air compressor 21 of the turbine 7

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is bled at approximately 5 bar pressure and delivered to the air separation plant and is used to produce oxygen for the combustor 5 of the gas turbine 7.

5           The output gas stream, ie the flue gas, from the turbine 7 is at atmospheric pressure and typically at a temperature of the order of 540°C.

10           The flue gas from the turbine 7 is passed through a heat recovery steam generator 27 and is used as a heat source for producing high pressure steam, typically approximately 75 bar or 7.5 Mpa, from demineralised water and condensate return supplied to the steam generator 27.

15           The high pressure steam is supplied via a line 57 to a steam turbogenerator 29 and is used to run the turbogenerator 29 and generate electrical power.

20           The flue gas from the heat recovery steam generator 27, which is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub> and water, leaves the steam generator as a wet flue gas stream, typically at a temperature of 125°C, via an outlet 19.

25           The wet flue gas is then passed through a water separator 33 that separates water from the stream and produces a dry flue gas stream.

30           The dry flue gas stream is then passed through the multiple stage flue gas compressor train 17.

          In a first stage of compression the flue gas is compressed to the necessary pressure, namely 22 bar in the present instance, for the combustor 5 of the turbine 7.

35           Compressed flue gas from the exit of the first stage is supplied to the combustor 5 of the turbine 7 via the mixer 9, typically a mix valve, and mixes with oxygen

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from the air separator 11 prior to being supplied to the combustor 5.

5 The remainder of the flue gas is supplied to the second compression stage, marked "Stage 2" in the figure, and is compressed to a high pressure, typically above 73 bar, and the stream of compressed flue gas is then passed through a condenser 35. The condenser 35 cools the temperature of the flue gas stream to below 31°C and  
10 thereby converts the flue gas to a liquid phase.

The liquid flue gas stream leaving the condenser is pressurised (if necessary) and then injected into existing field wells.

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When the power generation system is not operating in the above-described mode and, more particularly is not receiving the stream of pre-mixed oxygen and flue gas, the turbine 7 operates on a conventional basis with air being  
20 drawn through the turbine air intake (not shown) and compressed in the air compressor 21 and thereafter delivered to the combustor 5 and mixed with coal bed methane and the mixture combusted in the combustor 5.

25 More particularly, the option of operating on a more conventional basis is available by disconnecting the multiple stage flue gas compressor train 17 from the turbine 7.

30 The key components of the above-described embodiment of the process and the apparatus of the invention shown in the figure are as follows:

35 (a) Air Separation Plant - This unit is required to produce oxygen for combustion of coal bed methane in the turbine combustor. Typically, the plant is a

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standard off-the-shelf unit sized to cope with the O<sub>2</sub> required for complete combustion of coal bed methane.

5 (b) Gas Turbine/Generator - Typically, this unit is a standard gas turbine fitted with a standard combustor. The multi-stage flue gas compressor will be fitted on the same shaft with a clutch unit that will enable  
10 the compressor to be isolated when the turbine is operating in a conventional manner. The attachment of large multi-stage compressors to gas turbine units is quite common in the steel industry where low Btu  
15 steelworks gases are compressed by these units before being delivered to the combustor for combustion.

20 (c) Heat Recovery Steam Generator - Typically, this unit is a standard double pressure unfired unit.

25 (d) Steam Turbine/Generator - Typically, this unit, complete with the steam cycle ancillaries, is a standard steam turbine unit.

30 (e) Flue Gas Recirculating and CO<sub>2</sub> Underground storage System - Typically, this system contains the following:

35 (i) Water Separator/knockout Unit - Typically this unit is a simple water separation plant in which water is knocked out of the flue gas stream prior it entering the multi-stage compressor unit.

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- 5 (ii) CO<sub>2</sub> multi-stage compressor train -  
For the embodiment shown in Figure  
1, typically this unit is designed  
to handle the entire flue gas  
stream in the first stage of  
compression and the smaller stream  
of flue gas for underground storage.  
This smaller stream will be  
10 pressurised to above 73 bar before  
being delivered to the condenser.
- 15 (iii) Condenser - This unit is required  
to produce liquid flue gas, which  
is predominantly CO<sub>2</sub>, prior to  
injecting it to underground wells.

Many modifications may be made to the embodiments  
of the present invention described above without departing  
20 from the spirit and scope of the invention.

By way of example, in another, although not the  
only other possible, embodiment of the method and the  
apparatus of the invention, the flue gas from the steam  
25 generator 27 is passed through a recuperator and is cooled  
to a temperature, typically 80C, before being transferred  
to the water separator 33. In addition, the dry flue gas  
is not split into two streams after the first stage in the  
multiple stage flue gas compressor train 17, as is the  
30 case in the embodiment shown in the figure. Rather, the  
whole of the dry flue gas from the water separator 33 is  
compressed in the compressor train 17 and then passed  
through the condenser 35. The liquid stream from the  
condenser 35 is then split into two streams, with one  
35 stream being supplied to the underground storage region  
and the other stream being passed through the recuperator  
31 and being converted into a gas phase via heat exchange

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with the flue gas stream from the steam generator 27. The reformed flue gas from the recuperator 31 is then supplied to the combustor 5 via the mixer 9.